

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENDEL, first lieutenant R.N.I.A., head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed report is a full, true and complete and accurate copy of the original document entitled:

" Sworn report on atrocities committed by the Japanese M.F. at Sibolga, made by A. SUYKER, Superintendent of Police 1st Class, Assistant Public Prosecutor, dated 24 December 1945, signed SUYKER". OM/8057/S.

authentic copy of which document is a part of the official records of the NEFIS.

SIGNATURE

BATAVIA, June 7th 1946.

— SEAL

Subscribed and sworn to before me, K.A. De WEERD, first lieutenant R.N.I.A., Higher official attached to the Office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

/s/ K. A. de Weerd

PRO JUSTITIA

OM/505F/S

SUBJECT: Report on atrocities committed by the Japanese M.P. at Sibolga.

## REPORT

The undersigned, A. Suyker, before the Japanese occupation, a Police Superintendent 1st class, Superintendent of the Country Police, and at the same time, Chief of the Residency preventive force, in the Residency of TAPANOEI, stationed at SIBOLGA, hereby declares to have suffered the following ill-treatment at the hands of the Japanese Sibolga Military Police personnel.

On 4 Aug. 1943, I was fetched from the SOENGEI SENGKOL Internment Camp in a car by the Commander and Sub-commander of the Sibolga M. P.

That night I was detained at the prison at MEDAN. Upon arrival at SIBOLGA on 5 August, I was locked up in the pantry of the E.M.S. Manager's house, then the M.P. office. This pantry had been rebuilt into a detention room. I was given a pillow and a mat. In the morning of the 7th of August I was interrogated by a M.P. Sergeant, who was assisted by a Japanese Interpreter who spoke Malay well. The M.P. wanted to know what secret instructions (perintah rahasia) had been passed on by me to the Native members of the Civil Service and to Police officials and to the Assistant Wedana of Police, active with the Residency preventive forces, before the Japanese occupation.

Furthermore they wanted to know for which secret reason (maksoed rahasia) our army in SUMATRA had made practically no resistance during the invasion of the Japanese Army, and also in which places our army had left secret radio-transmitters. I was considered to know this data.

As I answered these questions put to me in the negative the Japanese Sergeant, struck me a blow with the flat of his hand in my face, whereupon I stood up to ward off the next blow. Now this sergeant tried to throw me on the floor by means of pulling me at the collar of my shirt and lifting me over his hip, in which he did not succeed. He then ordered me to squat, at the same time holding a heavy arm-chair with stretched arms above my head. When I succeeded in doing so for some moments the Japanese interpreter pushed the chair, resulting in one of the legs hitting my face, and causing a heavy bleeding wound off the right jaw bone. A scar is still visible at the moment. Furthermore the interpreter kicked me on my right shinbone, causing a wound. As I was not strong enough to keep the chair above my head, the Sergeant thrashed me with a piece of rope and subsequently with a wide leather belt. After this I was brought back to my cell; my wounds were not given any attendance at all.

On Sunday 8 August in the morning, I was again interrogated by the same Sergeant interpreter. I was asked the same questions which I again answered in the negative. Hereupon I was ordered to strip. Both the Japanese also undressed except for their pants. In the bathroom my hands were tied on my back, whereas my feet also were tied just above the ankles. After being stretched out on my back, the Sergeant placed himself with his bare feet on my thighs, so as to prevent my turning over. A piece of cloth was then put on my face, after which the interpreter assisted by another M.P. Sergeant, who, in the meantime had entered the bathroom, commenced to continuously pour water on my head with a small bucket. During this illtreatment, called "Mandie" by the Japs, the Sergeant standing on my thighs, pressed my swollen belly with his foot, several times, as a result of which I vomited water and also food. Owing to the grating over the ribbed tiles, my elbows and knees were badly chafed and the skin stripped off. The above mentioned illtreatment continued until there was a knock on the bathroom's door probably from the M. P. Sub-commander. Hereupon my hands and feet were loosened and I was ordered to lie down on the tiles of the open back veranda of the M.P. office, entirely naked, and in full view of the natives present.



After a quarter of an hour (shivering on account of the cold) I was ordered to dress and was brought back to my cell. The wounds resulting from this illtreatment were not attended to.

On Tuesday, 10 August, I was again given the same treatment in the bathroom by the interrogating Sergeant with the assistance of the Japanese interpreter.

When I informed them in the course of this illtreatment of an instruction effected by the Assistant Medana before the Japanese occupation, my feet were untied and I was taken to the room in which I had been interrogated, my hands still tied upon my back and was forced to sit down on the stone floor entirely naked, beside the writing-table at which the interrogating Sergeant was sitting. After this interrogation I was brought back to the cell. On Monday, August 16, in the afternoon I was transported by car from the M. P. office to the prison at Sibolga and locked up in a cell (a 3 personsone).

On August 25 I was interrogated once more at the M.P. office concerning the presence of secret radio-transmitters in TAPANOELI. During this interrogation the sub-commander of the M.P. present, threatened to have me "Mandied" once more. However, I was not ill-treated this time. After this date I was interrogated no more.

After having been imprisoned for about 3 months I was transported by bus to Medan and locked up in the prison together with the resident van der REYDEN and the Controller VIJSER, who had been brought to SIBOLGA in the month of August 1943 and who had been locked up in a cell next to mine.

During the trip from SIBOLGA to TAROITOENG our hands were tied behind our backs. After having been untied for a short time we were again tied by means of a rope around both upper arms. This took place in front of the M.P. office at TAROITOENG.

9 November 1943, we were transferred to the prison situated at the electricitcitsweg, Medan and from this place after no further questioning, were transported to the internment-camp BELAAN ESTATE on the 10th of November.

[It is worth mentioning:

1. That the illtreatments inflicted upon me took place on order of and with the permission of the Sub-commander of the M.P. at SIBOLGA.
2. That the wounds as a result of the illtreatment inflicted upon me, stated earlier in this report i.e. inflammation of the ear were attended only after repeated requests and only after some ulcerations had appeared.
3. That the food issued to us in the SIBOLGA prison was insufficient as regards both quality and quantity.
4. That no opportunity was given us during daytime to be aired.
5. That opportunity was given us during day-time only after repeated requests (once every 3 or 4 days) and then only after sunset.
6. That I will recognise the M.P. personnel, as mentioned in this report, when confronted with them.

I might add a statement of other atrocities committed by the Japanese Military Police at SIBOLGA viz:

During my internment in the SIBOLGA prison 3 Dutch military men were brought in by the Japanese soldiers in the afternoon of the 15th April 1942 and locked up together in one cell. Before entering the cell

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these men were ordered to take off their shoes which then were divided amongst the native personnel of the Japanese. The internees were forbidden to contact with these military men.

In the evening the above mentioned men were taken out of the prison for interrogation and brought back late that same night. On 16 April 1942 between 12 and 1 o'clock pm. (we internees at the moment were locked up in our cells) a number of armed Japanese entered the prison and had the 3 men put into iron transport-handcuffs by the native prison guards, who subsequently took them away with them. They were transported on an open freight truck in the direction of Padang Sidompecan. About half an hour later a Japanese soldier entered the prison and returned the iron transport-handcuffs. That same afternoon we learned from the prison personnel and from other reliable police constables who were in charge of our guarding, that these 3 military men were executed on the beach near the B.P.M. works at SIBOLGA.

It is said that afterwards the bodies were beheaded and thrown into the sea. According to a statement of the jailer the names of the above mentioned military men were:

RYKSEN (non-commissioned 1st. Lt.)  
THAUNISSEN and  
VAN LEEUWEN

He stated that he had entered these names into the prison register. We have not come to know for which reason these military men were killed.

I did learn however that the native police officer JANNES HOETA OEROK at the same time engaged at the country-police detachment at SIBOLGA is said to have acted as an interpreter at the hearing of these men, which hearing took place on 15 April. The N.C. 1st lieutenant GERRIT RYK RYKSEN, who is still missing, I recognised from a photograph shown to me by Mrs. RYKSEN as a picture of her husband. He was one of those military men executed by the Japanese at SIBOLGA on 16 April 1942.

On a certain day between 20 and 30 April 1942, I do not recollect the right date, the 1st lieutenant (infantry) MATHES and the Army Medical Officer 2nd class DINGELANS were brought to the SIBOLGA prison, where I was also interned. Both officers who had come from ACHTEN were caught by the natives in the neighbourhood of BAROES and handed over to the Japanese. On their arrival at the prison the above-mentioned officers had to take off their uniforms and these were kept by the jailer. After that they were clad in the well known brown prison clothes. First Messrs. DINGELANS and MATHES were interned together with us in one cell, but were taken out next morning and locked up in a cell in which were already present 5 British or Australian Military men, who at the occupation of Singapore had succeeded to escape to PADANG via RENGAT. Sailing along the coast these men were caught by the Japanese in the neighbourhood of SIBOLGA.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the day on which Messrs. DINGELANS, MATHES and the 5 Britishers were locked up together, a number of Japanese armed with rifles appeared and took Messrs. DINGELANS and MATHES with them. They were dressed in prison clothes. Later on we learned that Messrs. DINGELANS and MATHES and also the 5 Britishers were put in a prawoo at SIBOLGA and were executed on the beach near ACHTEN Residency in full view of the natives.

During my stay at the SIBOLGA prison (August 16 November 18, 1943) I learned from a police constable who had to guard me, but whose name I do not remember, that above-mentioned military men had been executed on one of the islands in the bay of SIBOLGA.

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According to a narrative told by two K.P.M. boatmen who for a long time after the occupation were active as a commander on small cargo-ships sailing along SUMATRA's West coast, Messrs. DINGELANS, MATHES along with the 5 Britishers had been executed on the island of SINBANG.

During my stay at the SIBOLGA prison (16 August - 8 November, 1943) for interrogation by the Military Police, I learned from a police constable who had to guard me, that after our departure on the 4th of May to SIANTAR, another lieutenant of our army was caught by the Japanese, also coming from ACHEEN. The name of that lieutenant he did not know. This police constable however told me, that above mentioned lieutenant had behaved bravely during his hearing at the M.P.

He did amongst other things, adopt a threatening attitude and challenged the Japanese to fight him. According to the statement of this police constable this officer was taken away by prahoo and never seen again. It was suspected that he has been drowned by the Japanese or executed at one of the islands in the bay of SIBOLGA.

I have drawn up this statement under the oath of office sworn at the beginning of my service to my country, concluded and signed on the 24th of December 1945.

The Superintendent of Police 1st Class  
Assistant Public Prosecutor,  
Signed SUKER

For copy conform

The Public Prosecutor to the Court of  
Justice Medan.

Signed W. BEUN

Evidentiary Document 5635

TK 1775

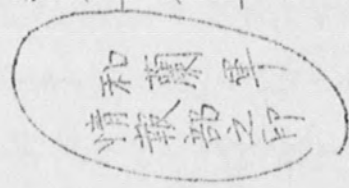
Nov 1

書類第五三五號

證明書

下  
 名 和蘭軍情報部 (N.E.I.) 戦争犯罪課長 R.N.I.A 中尉  
 「ヤールス・ヨングニール」正式に宣誓を為す上別紙添附、報告がスカー  
 署名、一九四五年十一月二十四日附一等警察部長補助檢察官 A. スカ  
 ーに依りて為されたる「ホルガ」に於て日本憲兵隊に對する残虐行為に關  
 する宣誓を為されたる報告、〇四八。之七ノト題する原本、全文にて、眞實、完  
 全是正確ナル複寫ヲアルコト及該書類、眞正複寫ガ和蘭軍情報部  
 公記録、一部ナルコトヲ證言陳述ス。

署名、ヨングニール 署名  
 於バクビヤ 一九四六年六月七日



本職 蘭領東印度檢事提長事務局附高等官 R.N.I.A.  
 中尉 K.A. デ・ウィーグ、面前に於て署名し宣誓セリ。

K.A. デ・ウィーグ 署名

FILE COPY  
 RETURN TO ROOM 361



Evidentiary Document 5635

Ex 1775

No. 1

書類第五六三五號

證 明 言

下 名和蘭軍情報部(N.E.I.)戦争犯罪課長R.N.I.A中尉  
「ヤールスヨングニール」正式に宣誓ヲ為シタル上別紙添附、報告ガスイカー  
署名、一九四五年十月二十四日附一等發着察部長補助檢察官A.スィカ  
ーニ依テ為サレタルニホルガ、於ニ日本憲兵隊犯シタル殘虐行為ニ関  
スル宣誓言サレタル報告、〇〇〇ノ五ノ五ト題スル原本、全文ニテ、眞實完  
全且正確ナル複寫ヲアルコト及該種類、眞正複寫ガ和蘭軍情報部  
ノ公式記録、一部ナルコトヲ證言陳述ス。

署名 Ch ヨングニール 署名

於ニスビヤ 一九四六年六月七日

和蘭軍  
情報部之印

本職蘭領東印度檢事總長事務局附高等官R.N.I.A.  
中尉K.A.「デ・ウィーード」、面前ニ於テ署名ニ宣誓セリ。

K.A.「デ・ウィーード」署名

FILE COPY  
RETURN TO ROOM 361

No. 2

主題　『ボルガ』ニ於ル日本軍

△ 碎

一九四三年八月四日、私ハ「ミボルガ」憲兵隊司令官及副司令官ニ依リ  
自動車「アソニグ」セシテ「ワラウ」牧場所カラ連シ出サレタ。其夜私ハ「メ  
グ」監獄ニ拘留サレタ。八月五日「ミボルガ」到着後私官時憲兵隊事務  
所「アソニグ」ニ入配人宅ノ食器室ノ中ニ監禁サレタ。

✕ ✕ ✕ ✕ ✕ ✕ ✕ ✕

八月八日曜、朝、私、再々同シ軍書、通譯官ニ訊問サレタ。



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No. 2

正義爲ニ 書類第五三五號 O.N. No. 5635

主題 シボルガニ於ル日本軍

憲兵隊行ハル残虐行為ニ関スル報告

報告

下名日本軍、占領以前地方警察部長官、警察部長兼、  
駐劄シボルガ、郡、郡防衛隊長、イヌイカ、日本軍、シボルガ、憲兵  
隊員、手ニ依リ下記、虐待ラ疾クモリ、此處ニ聲明スル。

一九四三年八月四日、私ハシボルガ、憲兵隊司令官及副司令官ニ依リ  
自動車ヲソニゲイセニシテ、修繕收容所カラ連シ出サシタ。其夜私ハメ  
ズ、監獄ニ拘留サレタ。八月五日、シボルガ、到着後、私當時憲兵隊事  
務所、テマツエ、M.S.ノ支配人宅ノ食器室ノ中ニ監禁サレタ。

× × × × × × × × ×

私ガ率テ此等、訊問ニ對シ否定的ニ答テ、日本軍、軍曹ハ其、  
平手テ私、顔面ヲ打ツタ。コテ私ハ、平手打ヲ避ケ、襟トミテ立上ツタ。  
今度、此軍曹ガ私、シマフ、襟ヲ引クニテ私ヲ地上ニ腰投テ投ケ、ウツミ  
ク其ハ不成功ニ終ツタ。其シカラ彼ハ私ニシマフ、同時ニ両腕ヲ延ビ、  
直ニ臂掛椅子ヲ頭ノ上ニ差舉ゲルコトヲ命令シタ。私ガシマ、問、シマヤリ  
遂ゲタ時、日本軍通譯官ガ椅子ヲ突飛シ、其、結果、其一本、脚ガ私  
ノ顔ニ當ツタ。右顎骨、外ニ出血、重傷ヲ負ベタ。其ノ傷ハ今テ未ダ見  
ヘ。其ハ通譯官ハ私、右、向腔ヲ蹴リ、傷ヲ負ヘシタ。私ハ椅子ヲ頭ニ  
ニ差舉ゲテ居ル程頑強デ、カワタデ軍曹ハ私ヲ一本、縄ト、面ニ其、  
次ハ巾、廣イ皮ベルトヲ擲ツタ。此ガ終ツテ私ハ自分、檻房ニ連シテ  
行カレ、傷ハシマモ手當ガ加ヘラシカワタ。

八月八日曜、朝、私ハ再び同シ軍曹、通譯官ニ訊問サレタ。

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No. 3.

私、同、事ヲ訊問セシ其ト私ハ再ビ否定的ニ答ヘタ。其處テ私、脱衣ヲ命令セタ。二人、日本兵モ着物を脱イデズボシ、フニワタ。浴室テ私、手、後手ニ縛ラレ且私、足モ亦テ度フルフシ、上ヲ縛ラレタ。

私、仰向ゲニシタ後軍曹ハ私がヒツリ返ラヌ様私、股上ニ裸足ヲ来ラス。其、カウ一枚、布ヲ私、顔ニ被セ其後、通譯官ハ其、中ニ浴室ニ入ラテ来タ。モウ一人、憲兵軍曹ニ手傳フテ貫ツテ、小サ、馬穴テ立テ續テ私、頭ニ水ヲ注、セタ。日本人、此、所謂「ミナリ」ト云フ虐待、問私、股上ニ立ワテ居タ軍曹、其、足テ幾度モ私、胸ニ腹ヲ押シタ。其結果私、水ト食物ヲ吐出シタ。肋骨狀、フ、ル、格子板、爲ニ私、背、膝、ヒドク擦リテテ皮膚ガ剥カレタ。

浴室ノ戸ガ、ハク「サ」ル上ニ記、虐待ガ繼續ミタガ其トハ此、テ憲兵隊副司令官デワツラシ。此處、於テ私、手足、ミミタヲ解カシ私、憲兵隊事務所裏、明ク放シ「ウ」テ「シ」上テ丸裸体テ居合ミタ上、人、環視、裡ニ横臥スル様命令セシタ (以下次頁)



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十五分後(寒気、爲ニ震シ)私、着衣ヲ命ゼ  
レ私、櫥房ニ連シ度サ。此處待テ又々負傷、  
手當セシカッタ。

八月十日火曜日私、再ニ日本軍運送、重、援助  
ヲ受ケタ。訊問係、軍曹ニ答旨テ同様、取扱ヲ受  
ケタ。

× × × × × × × × ×

下記ハ述ニル必要ガアリマス

一 私ニシテ是行ガ「ボイ」兵隊副司令官、命令及  
許可ニシテ行ハタニト

二 此報告デ先ニ陳述シタ私ニ加ヘシタ虐待、結果シタ  
タ傷即耳ノ大症、何モ要スルヤ、而モ幾ツカ潰  
瘍、個所ガ現ニレテカラヤト手當ラセタニト。

三「ボイ」監獄デ我々ニ提供セタ食物質的ニ  
モ量的ニモ此ニ不充分デアッタト。

四 晝間屋外散歩、機會ガ我々ニ與ヘラセタニト  
五 何回モ繰返シ要ス、後三晝日間ニ度ヤト晝間  
散歩、機會ガ與ヘラセタ。其ノ日没後ガタニト

× × × × × × × × ×

私ハ我國ニ服務、最初當テ宣誓シタ。就任、際、宣誓  
ニ基キ、此、陳述言フ体制ニ。一九四五年十二月二十四日迄

成ニ署名シタモノデアル。  
一 再宣誓察部長、補助検査官  
眞正複寫 署名 「スイカ」  
メダン裁判所 検査官  
署名 W. ボイン

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